Rome, and to the United States Minister at Tokio:

the expression of the sincere gratification which the President feels at the successful termination of these negotiations, in which he the various Powers interested in the untrammelled development of commerce and industry in the Chinese Empire and a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial world. I am, JOHN HAY."

INFORMAL NEGOTIATIONS. It was not until more than two months later that the open-door matter was brought to the attention of France. On Nov. 21 Mr. Hay telegraphed to Ambassador Porter at Paris to submitinformally to the French Government the form of declaration outlined in the instructions

mitinformally to the French Government the form of declaration outlined in the instructions sent to Mr. Vignaud on Sept. 6 and to ask whether France would join. On the return to Parls of M. Deleassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, he wrote this note to Mr. Porter, dated Dec. It:

"Mr. Dear Ambassador: I find your note awaiting me on my return. The declarations which I made in the Chamber on the 24th of Kovember last, and which I have had occasion to rocall to you since then, show clearly the sentiments of the Government of the Republic. It desires throughout the whole of China, and, with the quite natural reservation that all the Powers interested give an assurance of their willingness to act likewise, is ready to apply in the territories which are leased to it quality the sentiment to the citizens and subjects of all nations, especially in the matter of customs duties and navigation dues, as well as transportation tariffs on railways."

Germany showed an equal willingness to conform to the desire of the United States. This is indicated in the following telegram to feerfairs in Berini, dated Dec. 4:

"Thave just had a conversation with Secretary Hay from Mr. Jackson, Charge of Affaires in Berini, dated Dec. 4:

"Thave just had a conversation with Secretary of State for Foreira Affairs, who stated that the polities of Germany in the extreme Orient are de facto the politics of the open door, and Germany proposes to maintain this principle in the future. Germany does not wish the question to become the subject of control over any portion of the United States by its principle in the future. Germany does not wish the question to become the subject of control over any portion of the United States by its principle in the future. Germany does not wish the question to become the subject of control over any portion of the United States by its principle in the future. Germany does not wish the question to become the subject of control over any portion of the United States by its principle in the future. Germany does

Germany showed an equal willingness to conform to the desire of the United States. This is indicated in the following telegram to beerstary Hay from Mr. Jackson. Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, dated Dec. 4:

"I have just had a conversation with Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who stated that the politics of Germany in the extreme Orient are de facto the politics of the open door, and Germany proposes to maintain this principle in the tuture. Germany does not wish the question to become the subject of controversy between the different Powers engaged in China. She thinks it would be advantageous for the United States Government to confer with other European Governments having interests in China. If the other Cabinets adhere to the proposal of the United States tiovernment, Germany is willing to have the Government of the United States inform these other Cabinets that no difficulty will come from her if the other Cabinets agree."

On Nov. 30 Lord Sallsbury gave the desired

other Cabinets agree."
On Nov. 30 Lord Salisbury gave the desired On Nov. 30 Lord Salisbury gave the desired assurances in behalf of England, not to be binding, however, unless all the other Powers interpellated gave like assurances to the United States. Italy was willing also, but somewhat late in giving her answer, which is dated Jan. 7, 1900. Japan gave a prompt assent to the American proposal. Russia's answer was cautious but gave assurances, under date of Nov. 80, that customs duties would be levied in territory that may hereafter be acquired by Russia in China upon all foreign merchandise without distinction as to nationality. The Russian note sets forth that Russia has already demonstrated her intention of maintaining the open door by creating Tallen Wan an open port.

GERMANY COMPLIES GLADLY.

As the answers of all the foreign Governments were contained in informal notes to the United States representatives at their capitals, the Secretary of State, in order to make the assurances formal and binding, directed the Ambassadors to the European Powers and the Minister of Japan to make the declaration contained in the identical note of March 20, 1900, quoted above. The overtures to Germany on the subject of the open door were made by Ambassador White in accordance with the following note to him from Secretary Hay:

"Washington, Sept. 6.

Ambassador White in accordance with the following note to him from Secretary Hay:

"Washington, Sept. 6.

"Sir: At the time when the Government of the United States was informed by that of Germany that it had leased from his Majesty, the Emperor of China, the port of Klao Chou and the adjacent territory in the Province of Shantung, assurances were given to the Ambassador of the United States at Berlin by the Imperial German Minister fortforeign Affairs that the rights and privileges insured by treaties with China to citizens of the United States would not thereby suffer or be in any wise impaired within the area over which Germany had thus obtained coatrol.

"More recently, however, the British Government recognized by a formal agreement with Germany the exclusive right of the latter country to enjoy in said leased area and the contiguous sphere of influence or interest certain privileges, more especially those relating to railroads and mining enterprises; but, as the exact nature and extent of the rights thus recognized have not been clearly defined, it is possible that serious conflicts of interest may at any time arise, not only between British and German subjects within said area, but that the interests of our citizens may also be imparatived thereby.

"Earnestly desirous to remove any cause of irritation and to insure at the samo time to the commerce of all nations in China the undoubted benefits which should accrue from a formal recognition by the various Powers claiming suberse of interest, that they shall enjoy perfect equality of treatment for their commerce and navigation within such such each within its respective sphere of whatever influence.

"Tireb-Will in no way interfere with any treaty port or any vested interest within any

called sphere of interested Powers, at each within its respective sphere of whatwer influence:

"First—Will in no way interfere with any treaty port or any vested interest within any so-called sphere of interest' or leased territory it may have in China.

Second—That the Chinese treaty tariff of the time being shall apply to all merchandise landed or shipped to all such ports as are within said sphere of interest' (unless they be Tree ports'), no matter to what nationality it may belong, and that duties so leviable shall be collected by the Chinese Government.

Third—That it will levy no higher harbor dues on vessels of another nationality frequenting any port in such 'sphere' than shall be levied on vessels of its own nationality, and no higher railroad charges over lines built, controlled or operated within its 'sphere' on marchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of other nationalities transported through such 'sphere' than shall be levied on similar merchandise belonging to its own nationals transported over equal distances.

"The liberal policy pursued by his Imperial German Majesty in declaring Kino-Chou a free port and in aiding the Chinese Government in the establishment there of a custom house is so clearly in line with the proposition which this Government is anxicus to sea recognized, that it entertains the strongest hope that Germany will give its acceptance and hearty support.

The recent ularse of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, declaring the seat of the seat of the period of the seat of the se

THE OPEN DOOR ASSURED.

MR. HAY'S CURRESPONDENCE WITH
THE POWERS ABOUT CHINA.

Declaration Suggested by the United States
Concerning Foreign Trade in China
—Informal Negotiations Favorably Riceived—Assents of Mr. Hay's Propusation.

Washitsoros, March 27.—The President todray ent to the House of Roure-sentative size of the Covernment Sort the Sanswer to the resolution of Mr. Cummings of
New York the correspondence between the
Secretary of State and foreign governments
concerning the arrangements for the main
concerning the arrangements for the
main
concerning the spen door in China. The
correspondence was begun on Sept. 49, 1804; when
the declaration of an Open door policy in
Good of the States Ambassadors at
London, Paris, Berlin. N. Petersburg and
Rome, and to the United States Ambassadors at
Tokio:

"Department of the China States
Maintsoros, March 20, 1800.]

"Size: The — Government having acceptance
Maintsoros, March 20, 1800.]

"Size: The — Government having acceptance
Maintsoros, March 20, 1800.]

"Size: The — Government having acceptance
Maintsoros, March 20, 1800.]

"Size: The — Government having acceptance
Maintsoros, March 20, 1800.]

"Size: The — Government having acceptance
Maintsoros, March 20, 1800.]

"Size: The — Government having acceptance
Maintsoros, March 20, 1800.]

"Size: The — Government having acceptance
Maintsoros, March 20, 1800.]

"Size: The — Government having acceptance
Maintsoros, March 20, 1800.]

"Size: The — Government having acceptance
Maintsoros, March 20, 1800.]

"Size: The — Government base of the
Maintsoros, March 20, 1800.]

"Size: The — Government having acceptance
Maintsoros, March 20, 1800.]

"Size: The — Government base and
More, and to the various Powers having lease
duritory or so-called 'spheres of interest in
Maintsoros, March 20, 1800.]

"Size: The — Government was the
Maintsoros, March 20, 1800.]

"Size: The —

hopes to retain there an open market for all the world's commerce, remove dangerous sources of international irritation, and thereby hasten united action of the Powers at Pekin to promote administrative reforms, so greatly needed for strengthening the Imperial covernment and maintaining the integrity of China, in which it believes that whole Western world is asize concerned. It believes that such a result may be greatly aided and aivanced by declarations by the various Powers claiming 'spheres of interest' in China as to their intentions in regard to the treatment of foreign trade and commerce therein, and that the present is a very favorable moment for informing her Majesty's Government of the desire of the United States to have it make on its own part and to lend its powerful support in the effort to obtain from each of the various Powers claiming spheres of interest' in China a declaration substantially to the following effect:

First—That it will in no wise interfere with any treaty port or any vested interest or leased termany seconded contents of the reset of the reset or leased termany seconded contents of the reset of t

any treaty port or any vested interest within any so-called sphere of interest or leased territory it may have in China.

"Second—That the Chinese treaty turiff of the time being shall apply to all merchandles landed or shipped to all such ports as are within such spheres of interest unless they be free particular matter to what nationality it. within such spheres of interest tunies they or free ports) no matter to what nationality it may belong and that duties so leviable shall be collected by the Chinese Government.

Third—That it will levy no higher harbor dues on vessels of another nationality frequenting any port in such 'sphere' than shall be levied on vessels of its own nationality, and no higher railroad charges over lines built, controlled or operated within its 'sphere' on merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of other nationalities transported through such 'sphere' than shall be levied on similar merchandise belonging to its own nationals transported over equal distances.

"The President has strong reason to believe that the Governments of both Russia and Germany will cooperate in such an understanding as here proposed. The recent ukase of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia declaring the port of Tailen-Wan open to the merchant ships of all nations during the whole term of the lease under which it is to be held by Russia removes all uncertainty as to the liberal and conciliatory policy of that power, and justifies the expectation that his Majesty would accede to the similar request of the United States now being presented to him, and make the desired declaration.

"The recent action of Germany in declaring the port of Kiao-Chou a 'free port,' and the aid which its Government has given China in establishing there a Chinese Custom House, coupled with oral assurances given the United States by Germany that the interests of the United States and its citizens within its 'sphere' would in nowless be affected by its occupation of this portion of the province of Shantung, encourage to belief that little opposition is to be anticipated to the President's request for a similar declaration from that power next most largely interested in the trade of China, must be in entire sympathy with the power next most largely interested in the trade of China, must be in entire sympathy with the free ports') no matter to what nationality it may belong and that duties so leviable shall be

"It is needless also to add that Japan, the power next most largely interested in the trade of China, must be in entire sympathy with the views here expressed, and that its interests will be largely served by the proposed arrangement; and the declarations of its statesmen within the last year are so entirely in line with it that the cooperation of that power is confidently relied upon.

"It is, therefore, with the greatest pleasure that I present this matter to your Lordship's attention and urge its prompt consideration by her Majesty's Government, believing that the action is in entire harmony with its consistent theory and purpose, and that it will greatly redound to the benefit and advantage of all commercial nations alike. The prompt and sympathetic cooperation of her Majesty's Government with the United States in this important matter will be very potent in promoting its adoption by all the powers concerned.

its adoption by all the powers have, &c. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.
In reply Lord Salisbury on Sept. 20 said the would consult with his colleagues on tubject and "on the proposal that they shot observate with the Government of the Unitates in obtaining similar declarations by the consult of the Children of th

Third—That it will levy no higher harbor dues on vessels of another nationality frequenting any port in such 'sphere' than shall be levied on vessels of its own nationality, and no higher railroad charges over lines built, controlled or operated within its 'sphere' on merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of other nationalities transported through such 'sphere' than shall be levied on similar merchandise belonging to its own nationals transported over equal distances.

"The liberal policy pursued by his imperial German Majesty in declaring Kiao-Chou a free port and in adding the Chinese Government is so clearly in line with the proposition which that it entertains the strongest hone that Germany will give its acceptance and hearty support.

"The recent ukase of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, declaring the whole of the lease under which it is held from China, to the merchant ships of all nations, coupled with the categorical assurances made to this Government this expiral Majesty's representative at this may hereafter be held by her in China, pro-

wided that a similar declaration is made by other Powers concerned. I have, &c., "Salisbury."

ITABY ACCEPTS THE PROPOSALS. The instructions to Ambassador Draper at Rome with regard to securing Italy's adherence to the proposals of the United States, are dated Nov. 17, 1824. After reciting the desired assurances set forth in the German and British notes, and referring to the action of Germany, Russia and Great Britain concerning free ports, the note to Mr. Draper says:

"In view of the important and growing commercial interests of Italy in eastern Asia, it would seem desirable that his Majesty's Government should also be informed of the steps taken by the United States to insure freedom of trade in China, in which it would find equal advantages to those which the other nations of Europe expect. You are therefore instructed advantages to those which the other harman and the Europe expect. You are therefore instructed to submit to his Malesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs the above considerations, and to invite his early attention to them, expressing, in the name of your trovernment, the hope that they will prove acceptable, and that his Majesty's Government will lend its aid and valuable assistance in securing their acceptance by the other interested nowers."

nesistance in securing their acceptance by the other interested powers."

The reply of Signor Visconti Venosta, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, was brief. In a note to Mr. Draper, dated Jan. 7, 1900, after referring to information from Mr. Draper that all the Powers consulted by the Washington Government on the open door question and given a favorable reply, the Minister says:

"Itake pleasure in saying that the Government of the King adheres willingly to the proposals set forth in said note of Dec. 9." The note written by Mr. Draper in accordance with the instructions from Secretary Hay."

JAPAN'S CONSENT.

The instructions to Minister Buck at Tokio are almost identical with those to the Ambassador at Home, concluding as follows:

"It is no less confidently believed that the commercial interests of Japan would be greatly served by the above mentioned declaration, which harmonizes with the assurances conveyed to this Government at various times by his Imperial Japanese Majesty's diplomatic representative at this Capital."

Viscount Aoki Siuz, Japanese Minister for Forsign Affairs, sent on Dec. 20, 1839, a brief answer to Mr. Buck's note of six days previous, which, after acknowledging the receipt of the communication from the American Minister, concluded as follows:

"I have the happy duty of assuring your Excellency that the Imperial Government will have no hesitation to give their assent to so just and fair a proposal of the United States, provided that all the other Powers concerned shall accept the same." JAPAN'S CONSENT.

RUSSIA'S ANSWER PAVORABLE.

tions of recierceity, by a divergence from it by other governments. If, therefore, the other powers interested in the industrial development of the Chinese Empire are willing to recognize the same principles, this can only be a supported to the Chinese Empire are willing to recognize the same principles, this can only be the conditions of the control of the contro

specified."

After stating the three principles on which the United States desired a declaration from Russia, Mr. Hay continues:

"The declaration of such principles by his Imperial Majesty would not only be of great benefit to foreign commerce in China, but would powerfully tend to remove dangerous sources of irritation and possible conflict between the various Powers; it would restablish confidence and security, and would give great additional weight to concerted representation that the treaty Dowers may be reafter great additional weight to concerted represen-tations which the treaty Powers may be reafter make to his Imperial Chinese Majesty in the interest of reform in Chinese administration so essential to the consolidation and integrity of that Empire, and which it is believed is a fundamental principal of the policy of his

of that Empire, and which it is believed is a fundamental principal of the policy of his Majesty in Asia.

In concil ion, Mr. Hay says there can be no doubt that Great Britain and Japan, the two other Powers most interested in the subject, will give the assurances and that the acceptance by his Imperial Majesty of these principles must therefore inevitably lead to their recognition by all the other Powers interested, and you are instructed to submit them to the Emperor's Minister for Foreign Affairs and urge their immediate consideration.

Count Mouravieff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent his answer on Dec. 18, 1856. He said:

"In so far as the territory leased by China to Russia is concerned, the Imperial Government has already demonstrated its ifrm intention to follow the policy of the open door' by creating Dainy (Talien-Wan'ia Iree port; and if at some future time that port, although remaining free itself, should be separated by a customs limit from other portions of the territory in question, the customs duties would be levied, in the zone subject to the tariff, upon all foreign merchandise without distinction as to nationality.

"As to the ports now opened or hereafter to

merchandise without distinction as to nationality.

"As to the ports now opened or hereafter to be opened to foreign commerce by the Chinese Government, and which lie beyond the territory leased to Russia, the settlement of the question of customs duties belongs to China herself, and the Imperial Government has no intention whatever of claiming any privileges for its own subjects to the exclusion of other foreigners. It is to be understood, however, that this assurance of the Imperial Government is given upon condition that a similar declaration shall be made by other powers having interests in China.

"With the conviction that this reply is such as to satisfy the inquiry made in the aforementioned note, the Imperial Government is happy to have compiled with the wishes of the American Government, especially as it attaches American Government, especially as it attaches the highest value to anything that may strengthen and consolidate the traditional relations of friendship existing between the

DIED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

List of Deaths of Soldiers, Chiefly From Disease, Sent by Gen. Otis.

WASHINGTON, March 21. The following at the War Department: Malarial fever- Feb. 28, Samuel Grimes, Company G. Eighteenth Infantry; March 21, Johnston

H. Ray, Company B. Thirty-seventh Infantry; Chester Q. Dunn, Company E. Thirty-fourth Infantry: March 23, Charles Sleicher, Corporal, Company M. Twenty first Infantry. Died from wounds received in action-March 18. Joseph W. Allport, Corporal, Company H. Forty-third Infantry Alcoholism - March 17, Alexander S. Bruce,

Company B. Twenty-ninth Infantry. Drowned - March 17, John F. Lynch, Company E. Thirty seventh Infantry. Typhoid fever-March 17, Frank Aanson, Company C, Forty-first Infantry; March 16, William Knuckles, Company E. Forty-second infantry; March 19, Henry A. Sandman, Company C. Forty-second Infantry; March 21, Daniel Kmght, Company K. Forty-minth Infantry.

Dysentery March 17, Charles W. Sutton, Company F. Forty-second Infantry; March 18, Sylpester F. Bothwell, sergeant, Company F. Thirty seventh Infantry; Hugh Mct all, company A. Eighteenth Infantry; March 19, George Company B. Seventy-seventh Infantry; March 20, Ledward G. Rodday, Company D. Thirteenth 20, Edward G. Rodday, Company D. Thirteenth iam Knuckles, Company E, Forty-second In-

Company B. Seventy-seventh Infantry: March to, tadward G. Redday, company D. Tairteenth infantry, Cornelius E. Carter, Company D. Tairteenth infantry, Cornelius E. Carter, Company E. Twen y-fourth Infantry: March 3, Peter M. Fallon, ompany D. Sixth Infantry: March 21, Hurley S. Kellogg, Troop D. Fourth Cavalry, Pentomius March 16, Alfred L. Ross, Company I. Tairty third Infantry; secondary operation after operation for chancroidal bubb. Narch 19, Beph Parker, musician, Company I. Forty-tighth Infantry.
Variola, March 20, Clarence H. Thomas, orporal, Company F. Signal Corps; March 22, Jeorge Xwer, Company B. Twenty-fifth Infantry. fantry.
Tuberculosis: March 20, Joseph Strickland,
Company H. Forty eighth Infantry.
General Artep Sclerosis: March 23, William
Linehan, Company F. Thirty seventh Infantry.

More Bonds Sent in for Exchange. WASHINGTON, March 27 .- The Treasury Department to-day received \$12.123,000 worth of Government bonds to be exchanged for the new 2 per cent. bonds of 1930. The total amount received to date is \$166,267,050.

DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL.

WIDE RANGE OF TOPICS ALSO DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE. Finley, British Consul, an Obstacle to Puerto Rican Free Trade-Sulzer Speaks

for the Boers-Leutz Denounces His

Country and Is in Turn Denounced -Gen. Miles Accused of Presumption. WASHINGTON, March 27.-The debate on the Army Appropriation bill in committee of the whole House to-day gave an opportunity to Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) to speak in favor of intervention by the United States in the war in South Africa; to Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio) to repeat his attacks upon the Philippine policy of the Administration, and to Mr. Marsh (Rep., III.) to denounce Mr. Lentz's speech as a disgrace to the American Congress. In the course of the debate on the bill Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.) said that for Gen. Miles to attempt by address to the Puerto Ricans or otherwise to commit the United States to a policy toward that island was nothing but presumption. The reading of the bill by paragraphs for amendment was begun at 4 o'clock, but practically no progress

had been made when the House adjourned an

hour later. In his speech on the bill. Mr. Williams Dem., Miss.) asked why the Republicans failed to follow the President's recommendation as to free trade with Puerto Rico. He continued: I will tell you what was the matter. You know that after that message was written the tobacco interests of this country became alarmed, the sugar beet industry became alarmed, the tropical fruit industry of southern California and Florida became alarmed. The cane sugar industry became alarmed. Great bodies of American workingmen became alarmed. They sent men here to your various committees and they besought you, for what Not to let those islands alone, which was a very good way of getting out of it, but to violate the Constitution of the United States in order that you might at one and the same time do two hings, namely, own, control, govern and exploit the islands and still at the same time not admit them to the freedom of traffic and the reedom of travel which is the innate right of

very American citizen." Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.)-In the course of the investigation it was ascertained among other hings that Mr. Finley, who is at present the British Consul located in Puerto Rico, was very anxious for free trade between this country and Puerto Rico. It was also ascertained that he was the largest producer of sugar on the island and that he had as much sugar there now as any other man; that he has 1,500 acres of land that he says is worth \$500 an acre. It occurred to some of us that there must be something behind his interest in American affairs that made him so anxious to have free trade. An investigation proved that while he was paying \$1.60 a hundred pounds duty on sugar under the Dingley act, he was not willing to pay the 40 cents a hundred that he would have to pay under the original House bill, or the 24 cents a hundred under the present bill. Why did he object? Simply because with free trade he could put every farthing in his own pockets and not a single dollar of it would go to the poor people of the island.

Mr. Williams-Mr. Chairman, I have now heard the explanation. Monte laborante nascitur ridiculas mus. I am now informed that the Chief Executive of a great nation of 75,000,000 people, that the legislative body of that people, representing the traditions, the history, the aspirations of the greatest republic upon the surface of this earth, has changed a policy of "plain duty," of "evident justice," for fear that some money might go into the pockets of a man named Finley. [Laughter.] Is there any ther explanation from that side of the House other explanation from that side of the House of any reason existing now that did not exist at the time the Fresident wrote the message? Mr. Steele-Let me say further that this man in not paying a cent. of taxes on this land. Mr. Williams-I understand that. I am taking for granted that this thing would enrich Finley; I am taking it for granted that Finley is a British subject; I am taking it for granted that Finley is the arch-devil himself; and yet I cannot see that all the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States as to uniform taxation between the parts of the United States and the hitherto traditional policy of the United States, which has been that whenever we added population to our people we treated them just as we did our other people, should be set aside.

use added population to our people we treated them just as we did our other people, should be set aside.

Mr Hull (Rep., Ia.), chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, referring to craticisms made upon the American possession and occupation of the Philippines, read a number of despatches from the United States which were circulated among the insurgents, to show that the latter are supported by the Democratic party here. The war, what was let of it, Mr. Hull said, was continued upon the taith in word sent from the United States.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. V.) addressed the committee on the Beer war. Among other things he said: "I desire at this time to express and to piace on record my abhorrence and condemnation of the unjust, the inhuman, the predatory, the cruel and the barbarous war the Empire of Great Britain is reientlessly waging in South Africa to destroy and exterminate two brave little requiries, sisters of our own, and as free and independent. England's attempt to steal their country is the outrage of the century, the culminating atrocity of criminal British aggression and should be condemned by the Christian Powers of the world. In conclusion he declared that the United States should intervene and insist on peace.

Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio) followed with a general criticism of the Philippine policy of the Administration. He referred to the statement in President McKinley's message that volunteer soldiers willing y extended their service in the Philippines beyond their term of enlistment. In this, Mr. Lentz said, he had been misled. The officials of the War Department, he said, had written to him that thousands of requests for discharge from the army floo ed the Department and they could not be granted. Gen. Otis had reported, according to despatches published in the press, that large numbers of soldiers in the Philippines inflicted injuries upon themselves in order to secure their discharge. Mr. Lentz said he wanted to see the President to call these officials and newspaners to account for their words been neglecting the interests of the 80,000,000 of people of this country. Mr. Lentz declared that the Philippines were retained for the enefit of the trusts, Mr. Marsh (Rep., 181.) replying to Mr. Lentz's ech, said it was probably characteristic of gentleman, for in the absence of facts he

SCOLD SEAL CHAMPAGNE A THE MOST LAR EQUAL BEST IMPORTED AT ONE-RALF THE BEST AMERICAN URBANA WINE CO.

Largest in the World. Every detail. THE THOS. J. STEWART CO. 30 years' experience.
1554 Brondway, New York,
Eric and 5th Sts., Jersey City.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS,
Telephone. Send for interesting circular.

BELIEF THAT NEW SEES ARE TO BE CREATED IN THE WEST.

Dignity-Probable Appointments to Two of the Five Vacant Sees-Many Coadjutor Bishops in the United States Now. WASHINGTON, March 27 .- Archbishop Martinelli said to-day that no official rescript had yet reached the Papal Legation at Washington

end with complaints of his country and the Administration and fairly earned for the gentleman, if he had never before borne it, the sobriquet of "The Great Soold." He denounced the speech as a disgrace to the American Congress. It was such a speech as might have been made by the greatest defamer of the country; by the man who was to be hanged on the gallows for treason. One of the beautiful things in the Constitution was the provision that no man was to be called to account elsewhere for words uttered in debate here, and so the gentleman from Ohlo would go scot free.

General debate was closed by Mr. Tongue (Rep., Oro.), who presented the record of the Second Oregon Regiment in the Civil War, and referred to Pickett's charge at Gettysburg as the most magnificent on record. This brought out later Mr. Johnston (Dem., W. Va.), the only survivor of the charge on the floor, who returned his thanks for the pleasant reference by the gentlemen from Oregon. [Applause.]

Mr. Steele had read a letter from Puerto Rico At present there are five vacant sees in the Nashville and Vancouver, the first named be

ence by the gentlemen from Gregoria.

Mr. Steele had read a letter from Puerto Rico
expressing surprise at the trouble raised in the
United States over the Tariff bill. People in
the island, he said did not want free trade
which would benefit only or very largely the
sugar and tobacco trusts. After a discussion
he named as the writer of the letter Walter K.
Landis, a brother of Representative Landis of
Indiana. Indiana.

In the course of a statement by Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.) regarding the Alabama school fund and State debt, he said that never before in the history of the Southern States has there been such prosperity as now exists in his district. [Applause.]

The House adjourned before the consideration of the bill was completed. Indianapolis, respectively, by reason of the in-

SENATE DISCUSSES CAPE NOME. The War Department's Course Criticised WASHINGTON, March 27.-When the Senate took up the Alaska bill to-day Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.) offered an amendment providing that, subject to general limitations, all lands and shoal water below mean high tide shall be ubject to exploration for gold and other precious metals by citizens of the United States or by persons who have declared their intention to become citizens, and declaring all censes heretofore granted null and void. Mr. Carter explained that he had inquired of the Secretary of War why a general order had not been issued authorizing all persons to excavate the sands instead of giving special permits, and he had been informed that under existing law permits were restricted to cases where they were recommended by the Chief of En-

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) further explained the matter. He said that when the prospectors statute books a law never intended to apply to the case of excavating sand for gold, because in the whole history of the world there never had been gold extracted from sand in the bed of the ocean. The law was a form of prohibition, forbidding any excavation or dredging of the shores without the authority of the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of War had simply issued permits. There had been no favoritism; and no desire to exclude anybody. That was

of War, and the Secretary of War had simply issued permits. There had been no favoritism; and no desire to exclude anybody. That was all.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) argued that under no proper construction did the law apply to the ordinary shore line not embraced within harbors or ports or roadsteads or navigable waters. It seemed to him that the issuing of special permits to excavate on such shore line was "an absolute, undefinable outrags." He said he thought it was a deliberate scheme on the part of a tew people who wanted to monosolize the whole of those gold-bearing sands. They had found the statute, and had chosen to put upon it a construction which no court would put upon it a construction which no court would put upon it a construction which no court they had found the statute, and had chosen to put upon it a construction which no court would put upon it a construction which no court would put upon it a construction which no court would put upon it a construction which no court would put upon it a construction which no court would put upon it a construction which no court they had found the statute, and had chosen to put upon it a construction which no court would put upon it a construction which no court would put upon it a construction which no court would put upon it a construction which no court would put upon it a construction which no court would be said, leave the question temporarily in the hands of the miners themselves. In reply to a question, he said that there was no place in the morning hour closed.

The House bill to provide revenues for the relief of Puerto Rico was then taken up. The amendment as to franchises was modified so as to reserve to Congress the power to annul or modify franchises. Mr. Morgan Jem., Ala., moved to add to section 7 a provision for the free coinage of gold and silver, an largued that the provision was in line with section 7, which authorizes the recoinage of the Puerto Rico.

"The Senator is mistaken," Mr. Foraker interposed. "There is a provision that anything in th

until to-morrow.

HOSPITAL SHIP INQUIRY.

An Army Board to Learn Why the Relief and Missouri Need Repairs.

WASHINGTON, March 27. - Secretary Root has ordered a board of officers to make a complete inquiry into all the facts relating to the equipment of the hospital ships Missouri and Relief. The board is composed of Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General, Major Henry S. Kilbourne, surgeon, and Major John M. Carson, Jr., quartermaster. The board is authorized to go to New York. San Francisco and such other points as necessary.

The direct cause of the appointment of the board was a request by Col. Long for authority to place the Missouri and Rehef in seworthy condition. For the former Col. Long estimated that \$125,000 would be required. This was considere by Secretary Root to be an unusually large sum considering that the Missouri was only recently fitted up as a hospital ship at an enormous cost and was believed to be the best equipped and finest hospital ship affoat. Since being refitted she has made only one round trip voyage and the Secretary of War thought that her condition warranted a complete investigation. The same circumstances applied to the Relief for which Col. Long also asks a large sum to repair and place in serviceable condition.

The Parcels Post Treaty With Nicarague, Washington, March 27.-Louis F. Cor a. Minister from Nicaragua, and Postmas er-General Charles Emory Smith signed to by the parce's post convention, into which the ago. The condition the German treaty. The conditions are the same as those of MORE CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

-WASHBURN-CROSBY Co-

MINNEAPOLIS

concerning the appointment of the Rev. Dennis O'Donoghue of Indianapolis as Condjutor Bishop of that see with the right of succession.

United States, Dubuque, Savannah, Columbus, ing an arch-diocese. The following statement was made to-day at the Papal Legation: "Besides the necessary appointments of incumbents for these sees it is understood that two Coadjutor Bishops are to be chosen for the arch-diocese of Chicago and the diocese of

firm health of their rulers, Drs. Feehan and Chatard, the latter of whom is a Baltimorean by birth and an early rector of the American College at Rome. "The indications are that at no distant day several new episcopal sees will also be founded in the West, one of which will be Sloux City. Ia., now included in the Arch-diocese of Dubuque, whose ruler died recently. It is

likewise probable that the suffragan see of Omaha, Neb., will soon be raised to metropolitan dignity: although this elevation of the diocese will not involve the aprointment of an incumbent there coincidentally, as the present Bishop of Omaha. Dr. Richard Scannell, will simply be promoted to a post of honor similar to that occupied by the fourteen other Archbishops of the country as rulers of provinces.

"When all these changes are made, as expected, there will be over one hundred Catholic prejates in the United States, of whom quite a number will rank as coadjutors or assistants to the actual incumbents, with the prospect of succeeding them after death. Indeed, the presence of so many coadjutors aiready in the provinces of this country attracts considerable attention, while reflecting at the same time the steady growth and expansion of the respective sees. The principal arch-dioceses, including New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New Orleans, which were the five carliest created in this Republic, have each a condition, the assistant prelate of Baltimore being also its Vicar-teneral, while a dozen suffragan bishopries enjoy similar distinction.

"As regards the prospective incumbents of vacant sees as well as projected ones, there is nothing definitely known at the Papal Legation, nor will there be until the official papers are received from home. A well-known correspondent, however, who is in close relations with the Propaganda, recently sent advices higher that the Very Rev. Benjamin J. Reiley, D. D., Vicar-General of Savannah, Ga., had been chosen Bishop of that see, in accordance with the dying wish of his friend. Bishop of Vancouver, but beyond these two prospective annonling is known as to the identity of the other nominees."

Army and Navy Orders. likewise probable that the suffragan see of Omaha, Neb., will soon be raised to metropoli-

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- The following assignments to regiments of army officers recently promoted were to-day announced cently promoted were to-day announced:

First Lieut. Louis P. Schindel, from Sixth to the

First Lieut. George B. Pond, from Third to the

Fourth Infantry, Company I.

First Lieut. Dana Merrill, from the Twelfth to the

Seventh Infantry, Company H.

First Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill, from the Sixth

to the Thirteenth Infantry, Company A.

First Lieut. Charles N. Murphy, from the Twenty
second to the Fourteenth Infantry, and to join his

regiment. second to the Fourteenth Infantry, and to join his regiment.
First Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Company B.
First Lieut. Eleutheros H. Cooke, from the Tenth to the Twenty-first Infantry, Company D.
First Lieut. Aritur L. Conger, from the Eighteenth to the Fourth Infantry, and to join his regiment.
First Lieut. James B. Kemper, from the Fourteenth to the Sixti Infantry, Company H.
First Lieut. John W. Barnes, from the Eighteenth to the Twenty fourth Infantry, Company D.
First Lieut. Isaac A. Saxion, from the Fourth to the Twenty third Infantry, Company K. and to join his company.
First Lieut. George E. Thorne, from the Twenty-second to the Tweifth Infantry, Company H. and to minany. First Lieut. Thomas J. Fealy, from the Fifth to the ourth Intantry, Company C. First Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, from the Second to First Lieut, Frank W. Rowell, from the Second to e Fifth infantry. First, Lieut, High A. Drum, from the Twelfth to the Twenty fifth Infantry, Company H. and to Join his company.

Pirst Lieut. John M. Campbell, from the Twenty.

fifth to the Fifth Infantry, and to join his company. These transfers were announced: First Lieut. Charles R (Ramsey, from the Tenth to the Twenty first Infantry, Company D. First Lieut. Eleutheros H. Cooke, from the Twenty-first to the Tenth Infantry. Company G.

These army orders were issued: Second Lieut, Harold B. Cloke, Third Artillery, to ian Francisco for examination for promotion. Major Frederick J. Combe, Surgeon, from Newlyork to San Francisco. Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States VolunTo Ladies

Obliged to Use a Stimulant,

Hunter Baltimore Rye

> Absolute Purity, Gentle Mellowness

and Great Age. Endorsed by Leading Physicians



Spencerian Pens New Series No. 37.

Insert a pencil to jerk the pen from holder. Prevents ink flowing back and solling fingers. Samples on receipt of return postage. Ask for 37 SPENCERIAN PEN CO., New York, N. Y.

Dr. Lyon's **Tooth Powder**

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

teers, having reported at the War Department in com-pliance with his orders, will await further orders for the convenience of the Government. Acting Assistant Surgeon Millard Langfeld, from Omaha to San Francisco.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Chester L. Hodekins.
from this city to San Francisco.

These naval orders were issued: Capt. B. P. Lamberton, from the Naval Retiring Board, Washington Vard, to duty as member of Naval Examining Board.
Capt. F. A. Cook, from duty as member of Naval Examining Board.
Examining Board. Washington Vard, and continue duties as member of Naval Rething Board.
Lieut. J. H. Sypher, to duty Navy Vard Portsmouth, as aide to Commandant.
Chief Gunner P. Lynch, from inspection determined mooth, as aide to Commandant.
Chief Gunner, P. Lynch, from inspection duty under
Bureau of Ordnance, Bridgeport, Conn., and to Navy
Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
Passed Assastant Paymaster J. H. Merriam, from
the Hennington, on reporting of relief, to proceed to
San Francisco and report to Department.
Assistant Paymaster H. R. Insiey to Asiatic
tion for duty on Bennington via Solace.

COST OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The Next Appropriation to Be the Largest So Far Made.

Washington, March 27.-The bill carrying appropriations for the postal service for the coming flacal year has been completed by the House Committee on Post Offices and Post While the tabulations have not yet peen made the bill will carry the largest ap-tropriation in the history of the postal service, between \$113.090,000 and \$115,000,000. The appropriation for the current year was \$105,000,000. The increases generally are to keep pace with growth of the service, one of the most noticeable being in the appropriation for turnl free delivery which was increased to \$1,500,000, the amount for the current year being \$450,000. been made the bill will carry the largest ap-



ANHEUSER-BUSCAS Malt Nutrine is a liquid food that tones the system. Its use brings appetite, health, and vigor. Aids the nursing

mother and the baby, the aged, the ill, the convalescent. Physicians know and recommend it. All Druggists sell it. Prepared by Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

St. Louis, U. S. A.
Brewers of the Original Budweiser, Faust, Michelob, Anheuser-Standard, Pale-Lager, Export Pale, Black and Tan, Exquisite and Matt-Nutrine.